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EXAMINATIONS are over, results have been announced, Convocation is a memory, everybody has gone home, and nothing remains but for the JOURNAL staff to make its bow and step down and out. Before vacating, however, we would like to express a few thanks. First, our thanks are due to the Principal, to Dr. Bell and to the Professors for occasional articles so kindly contributed. Secondly, our thanks are due to *The British Whig* for much forbearance, for many suggestions and for many kindnesses in the matter of printing. The workmanship on the JOURNAL, as several of our exchanges mentioned, has been of the best. Thirdly, from among about forty graduates written to, from many of whom we received promises of articles, our thanks are due Rev. John Sharp, M.A., and Rev. John Sinclair, M.A., for articles received. Fourthly, our thanks are due to all the exchanges and subscribers, who, by speaking well of the JOURNAL, thereby made life a little more pleasant. Fifthly, our thanks are due to all reporters, to Hezekiah Hayseed, to "Freethought," and to others, for many peculiar and humorous criticisms. Sixthly—but we must stop. To the above, and to all and sundry, who in any way lightened the burden of the JOURNAL so that on an average not more than two hours a day were required from the editors, we hereby express our heartfelt thanks.

Convocation proceedings this year will long be remembered. Though the graduating classes in Law,

Divinity and Medicine were not larger than in other years, yet the graduating class in Arts is undoubtedly the best class that ever left our Alma Mater. The proceedings were characterized by the attendance of many friends and relatives of students, but above all by the attendance of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, ex-Premier Joly, President Loudon, Father Dawson and many other distinguished visitors. Lord and Lady Aberdeen, by their acquaintance with and keen interest in all that makes towards building up a strong moral and patriotic spirit, as well as by their kindly manner, endeared themselves to every heart that came in the least degree under their influence. We shall never forget the influence of those who by their presence lent so much honour and dignity to the best Convocation Queen's has ever had.

One thing that has surprised us is that no steps have ever been taken to secure cheap railway rates for friends attending Convocation. Why could not Convocation be treated in the same manner as a convention and return fares where there are over fifty passengers be issued at one-third of ordinary fare, i.e., for fare and third for round trip? Convocations are yearly increasing in importance, the trial of such a scheme costs nothing, and we feel sure that it would save a few dollars to the friends of Queen's.

One item in the report of the Trustees will be gladly received by friends and supporters of our Alma Mater. The Trustees have appointed Prof. N. F. Dupuis, Dean of the new Faculty of Practical Science, and empowered him to make the necessary arrangements to bring the new faculty up to the standard of efficiency shown in its sister faculties.

Prof. Dupuis in the outside world has a reputation as a man who is among the foremost educators of this continent, while those of us in the University who have in any way come under his influence feel assured that no better choice of a Dean could possibly have been made. We feel confident that under Prof. Dupuis' care and management the new faculty will become an assured success. Queen's has made rapid advances of late years, but this last is among the most important, and will be gladly welcomed by every loyal friend, student and graduate.

And now we say "Good bye." During the year we have tried, honestly enough, though often with poor success, to reflect student life here in Kingston. We never reached our ideal, and so are conscious of having made mistakes. We ask you to forget these, and to give your full confidence and support to our successors. We feel confident that under their guidance, and profiting by our errors, the JOURNAL for '94 will be the best volume in its history.

CONTRIBUTED.

EXPERIENCES.

IT has been truly said that the time spent in College is the most irresponsible period in a man's life; irresponsible because while it is a time of duty and preparation, still the student is to a certain extent shut out from the strifes and broils in the larger world about him. This contrast between college life and the wider sphere of usefulness may be felt more by those, who during the summer seek the means to tide over the session in college, but especially is it apparent to those who for a few months are placed in the position of spiritual guides and advisers to the people. At one time they are disciples and followers, at another leaders and commanders. At one time, revelling in the knowledge of responsibility to no one, at another, having the cares and burdens of a little community upon them. It may have been the sense of responsibility, brought out by the contrast I have just set forth, that caused me last spring to accept with diffidence a mission field in northern Manitoba. But where the hand of duty points there lies the road, and having cast aside the follies and vagaries of my college life, behold me at the beginning of the summer, pursuing the even tenor of my way, as "the minister" in a district 200 square miles in extent, lying near Gladstone on the M. & N. W. R. R.

Thursday, April 27th, in company with eleven others, I set out for "The Great Lone Land." Our objective point was Winnipeg, then we were to separate, going on our ways to different destinations. We had therefore the prospect of a three days' journey ahead of us, and we resolved to make it as pleasant as possible. The first day was spent in comparative quiet, as our preparations for the trip and our examinations had left us almost devoid of energy. But time conquers most things, even fatigue, and the gloom of the first day soon gave way before our college spirit and love of mirth which had not all been left in Kingston. The remaining two days were spent and enjoyed as only students can spend and enjoy them.

Humorous stories were told, songs and glees were sung, recitations were given, the "mock parliament" was instituted, and often the calm dignified and

withal persuasive command of Mr. Speaker rang out—"Gentlemen, we must have order." A native of the Emerald Isle being present, at our request, he addressed the parliament assembled. He alluded to the splendid entertainment furnished the passengers, and in glowing terms, set off by his rich Irish brogue, he complimented one of our number on his eloquence, comparing it to that of Gladstone, whom he had lately heard in London. This same gentleman introduced a member of the Manitoba Legislature. He in addressing us said he was pleased to find the country attracting such a lot of young men as those before him. He hoped we would make successful settlers, and enjoy the freedom of farm life in the North West. Saturday night the sport was kept up till a late hour, so late that no doubt our good Presbyterian ancestors turned in their graves, horrified at the "advance" we had made in these later days. But the Sabbath was not desecrated. Thus the time passed too quickly and our separation and responsibilities and duties drew nearer.

Sunday morning the features of the country through which we travelled warned us that we were approaching the plains. We had passed through the wilderness and swamps of Nipissing, we had skirted the northern shore of Lake Superior, a wide expanse of water on one side and the sublimity of mountain scenery on the other, with all its variety of defile and canon, lake and winding river, "Rocks heaped on rocks upraised in rugged grandeur, reaching upward to the sky," and now we were rumbling along over the prairies, immortalized by the pen of Bryant, and destined to be the future home of thousands. At 10 a.m. we reached Winnipeg and spent the day in rest. Next morning we separate, and with a hearty grip and a God speed we go on our several ways. Some continue over the main line of the C. P. R., one goes south, while another and I take the M. & N. W. through the beautiful country known as the Portage Plains. I drop off at Gladstone while my companion continues on to Shoal Lake.

This part of Manitoba is more home-like than any part I have yet visited. It may be termed a park country, and the woods and stumps and rail fences carry one's thoughts back to Ontario. But the woods are not Ontario's woods, the spreading beech and stately maple; nothing but the tall, slender black poplar meets the eye at every point. The settlers come from the British Isles and Ontario, and are as fine a class of people as any in the world. The houses are small but comfortable. They are built of logs and boards, and the roofs are covered with thatch and shingles; sometimes sheet iron is used. Inside, downstairs, there is generally one partition, and that of boards. The walls are not plastered but papered nicely, and the ceiling is

covered with cotton, so that a perfect imitation of our Eastern houses is maintained without plaster. Upstairs there are no partitions, but the different sections are curtained off with cretonne. Thus where lumber and lime and brick are scarce, very fair substitutes have been found, and these on the whole render the houses both cosy and comfortable.

In Manitoba one need not look for mountain scenery, but to the lover of the simple and picturesque the country affords many delights. It is not a monotonous plain as some suppose, for here and there one beholds a quiet glade, a babbling brook, or a lakelet, on whose bosom hundreds of water fowl are sailing hither and thither. There are many points of vantage from which, for miles around, nature in all her wild loveliness is revealed, with nothing to break the harmony of the scene. But not for long will this continue. The wealth of Manitoba's soil is attracting earth's hardy sons of labor, and soon what is now wild and native and primitive loveliness will give place to thriving towns and cultivated fields and quiet farm steadings.

But coming more particularly to my work. The field consists of three appointments, lying in a straight line running north and south, the extreme points of which are 20 miles apart. Of course this distance had to be travelled every Sunday. At points 1 and 3 I held service in school houses, and at No. 2 we worshipped in a private dwelling till the middle of the season when we moved into a church, which was built during the summer. At all the points the attendance was good, the people coming several miles to attend services, and giving appreciative attention to all that was said. And they are a thoughtful developing people. The old straight-laced ideas of the East have found development in the broader principle of individual liberty, which rules in the pulpit and the pew, in the congregations of the West.

In a short article such as this it is impossible to give in detail all that happened during my stay in Manitoba. Nothing very startling occurred, but yet each day furnished sufficient variety, so that one could hardly call life there dull and monotonous. And indeed I know of no pleasanter way to spend the summer than in doing mission work in the west.

I shall now give a couple of incidents of my career there, that may furnish fun for readers and perhaps may be of service to those who intend to follow my footsteps:

I drove in to Gladstone to attend a pic-nic one day, and of course I left my pulpit habiliments behind, being dressed in blazer, regatta shirt and slouch hat. Meeting an old Scotchman, I fell into conversation with him, and in the course of it inquired where he lived. I found out he was a bachelor living five miles from Station No. 1. I asked him to come to church, but he said there was

no preaching. I replied that there was, as I myself preached. "Oh," said he, "you're no preacher, your clothes don't show it." His Scotch ideas of dress and decorum on the part of the ministry no doubt were insulted. However, he came next Sabbath, and was kind enough to say—"After all clothes do not always make a man." Afterwards, he was a constant attendant at service.

While building the church at No. 2, as the labor was volunteer, it became my duty to notify the men when they were needed. When not engaged thus, I took a turn at the saw and hammer. One day while out hunting up men, I tried to time myself so as to arrive at a certain place about noon. I was a little too early, however, so I drove on to another house about three miles away. When I arrived there I found that the husband was away, and the good-natured woman of the house informed me she could not ask me in, as she was washing and the house was turned upside down. It was now late, and my only alternative was to beg my dinner from a Methodist family living some distance away, but on my road home. I was not well acquainted, but the thought of my horse, which had travelled far that morning, urged me to make the appeal. I was greeted cordially when I entered, but to my dismay dinner had been over for some time, and no sign of it remained. However, fortune came to my relief. The good lady of the house in a kind affable way remarked that she had just finished washing, and as I was too late to help with that, I might help to scrub the floor. Here is my chance, and overcoming all restraint, I make the proposition—"If you will give me my dinner I will scrub the floor." "All right," replies my hostess, and forthwith proceeds to procure refreshments. After the meal my share of the contract must be carried out; and it was. Behold me with a broom scrubbing vigorously, while the lady followed wiping up. When all was done it was declared to be well and splendidly performed. In this case I was like a tramp begging for my dinner, but unlike him I had to work for it.

But I must hasten to a close. After a most enjoyable summer, full of profit to myself and I hope of some benefit to those among whom I labored, I set my face once more toward Kingston, arriving just too late for the Ottawa vs. Queen's match. When Queen's defeated Ottawa in the second turn, the first man I met was the genial captain of the team himself, and as I congratulated him he caught my sombrero and tossing it in the air cried—"Just off the plains."

SHORT REVIEW OF MISSION WORK IN CHINA.

Owing to the fact that China comprises such a vast extent of territory, it is impossible in the space at my disposal to do more than give a mere outline of Mission Work in Central and Northern China.

Prior to the interchange of the Treaty of Peace between England and China, in 1843, but little result had followed the efforts of the few noble, heroic men, who, with undaunted courage, had attempted to open the barred gates of China, in order that the exclusive millions within might hear the glad message of love and freedom. By this treaty the island of Hong-Kong became an English colony, and in addition five ports, viz: Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ningpo and Shanghai, were opened. In a very short time missionaries entered these ports and commenced work. For several years very little progress was made, and the number of converts was small, but much good work was done in the way of translating and revising the Scriptures.

About the year 1860 no less than seventy missionaries had assembled at Shanghai from different parts of the West, waiting for the further opening of Central and Northern China, and in the meantime they were busy preparing themselves to take advantage of that opportunity.

When we speak of Central China, we refer to the district comprising the seven provinces drained into the Yang-tzee River, which is in reality the geographical centre of China proper. This district has a population of about 180,000,000. The opening of the three ports of ChinKiang, KiuKiang and Han-Kow was followed in the early sixties by a decided advance in Mission Work along the river. At present no less than 17 different societies are at work in this region with about 450 workers, male and female, occupying 110 cities as centres of work. Besides this there are some 22 ordained native pastors and over 250 unordained native helpers with upwards of 6,000 communicants. There are also 23 boarding schools and colleges, with a total of over 1,000 boarders. There are no less than 15 regularly organized hospitals and a very large number of dispensaries, where tens of thousands of sick people are treated annually. About the same time missionaries proceeded to occupy the newly-opened ports in the North, and large additions were made to their numbers for this purpose from England, America and Germany. The ports were in the first place secured as a basis, and the outlying country was faithfully attended to until it was possible to take possession of distant fields in the interior. If we take the three provinces of Chihli, Shansi and Shantung, which may be called North China, we find that foreign immigration has gradually spread so that missionaries are now to be found in each of the provincial capitals, and probably in nearly all of the remaining prefectures. Some of the missions working in the North have had marvellous success, especially the American Presbyterians and the English Baptists, both of which are located in Shantung. There are well on to 10,000 communicants in connection with these two missions alone, and

nearly as many more in connection with all the other missions working in this district. The various statistics for the whole of China may be stated as follows: There are upwards of 1,300 missionaries, male and female, working in different parts of the field, and several hundred native associates are connected with them as pastors of churches, preachers, teachers of schools, Bible women and otherwise. The total number of converts in fellowship with the church is about 42,000, and there are at least 12,000 scholars, boys and girls, in the boarding and day schools. Much of the work in the districts referred to is as yet in its infancy, and we must not expect too much, nor should we be too easily discouraged even if the results are not as good as we might expect after all these years. The difficulties to be encountered are stupendous, and when we take into consideration the character of the people with whom we have to do, their pride and prejudice, their ignorance and indifference, their idolatries and superstitions, and their utter lack of honesty and truthfulness from the highest to the lowest—not to mention the evils introduced by the foreigner—we may well thank God for what has already been accomplished, and, with renewed energy and zeal, press on in the great work. What is needed most at present is strong reinforcements of efficient men to fully occupy the territory which is now open. In these districts—although much better supplied with missionaries than many other parts of China—there are at least about 400,000 souls to each person, and at the present rate of increase many must by necessity perish before the word of Life is able to reach them. Yours sincerely,

J. FRASER SMITH.

Hein Chen, Honan, Jan. 31, 1894.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Journal:

IN the JOURNAL of March 31st a nameless correspondent expresses most emphatically his opinion of the reports brought from the Detroit Convention, or rather of one misquoted sentence from those reports. As I was the only one who spoke about the watchword of the Student Volunteer Movement, viz., "The Evangelization of the World in this generation," I desire to make a few explanations. I do not expect to 'enlighten the darkness' of your correspondent, as the spirit manifested in his letter offers little encouragement to such an undertaking. But I feel that it would be unfair to the students who sent delegates to the Convention that such a wrong interpretation of their reports should be allowed to pass unnoticed.

Your correspondent refers to the fact that "2,600 years ago it was clearly understood that God was

guiding not only the affairs of His chosen people, but also those of other nations," and seems to think that we have ignored this. We have not; but we have tried to remember that while this is true, it is also true that among these nations all under His guidance, God had one 'chosen' people to whom He specially manifested Himself, and that they were His chosen people only that through them the full revelation of God might come to the others. We believe that those to whom the revelation of God in Christ Jesus has since come are not loved above all others by their Heavenly Father, but that He loves the benighted sons of Asia and Africa quite as much as He loves us, and that He expects us to carry to them the light we have received.

Regarding what it means to change a "South Sea Islander" into a man of strong Christian character, none knows better than Dr. John Paction. And yet he has not lost hope in the power of the Gospel of Christ to uplift the lowest of these and to bring them by thousands into a position where they may well be called Christians. He does not say that his converts have either instantaneously or progressively acquired perfect characters, but they have made a start; they have learned that God is love, and they have been made in some measure like Him.

For us the evangelization of the world does not mean bringing the life of every man into harmony with the teaching of Christ. But it does mean so living out and teaching the Gospel that all men shall have the opportunity to get right conceptions of Jesus and thus right conceptions of life. Those who have studied carefully the work of Dr. Paton in the New Hebrides and of Dr. Mackay in Formosa will hesitate to say that the Gospel cannot be thus interpreted to all nations in this generation. Or at least they will admit that the impossibility lies not so much in the character of the nations as in the difficulty of getting men and means adequate to so vast a work. This, however, will not lessen our responsibility to do our utmost, which hitherto has not been done.

I close with a quotation from the report referred to by your correspondent as read before the Young Men's Christian Association some weeks ago. "This is the watchword of the movement, 'The Evangelization of the World in this generation.'" Do not misunderstand me. The leaders of the movement are fully aware of the fact that we cannot bring any heathen nations up to a high standard of culture in one year or one lifetime. But they believe that every nation should have an opportunity to start in that direction at once. They believe that culture comes through Christianity; that no power save the Gospel of Christ can uplift the masses of the world, and that this power should be brought to bear upon the whole world in this generation. As one of the speakers, himself a missionary, said, "We can

preach the Gospel to every creature in this generation, but to teach them *all* things whatsoever Christ has commanded us is the work of ages."

D. McG. GANDIER.

CONVOCATION.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

RESULTS of examinations were announced at noon on Tuesday, the 22nd. In the afternoon Convocation proceedings began before a slim attendance of citizens, but before a full gallery of very good students. We regret that space will not permit us to give more than the following condensations of the three exceptionally good valedictories.

ARTS: MR. C. F. LAVELL.

Mr. Lavell briefly reviewed the main movements in undergraduate life that have characterized the past four years at Queen's. By reference to the College societies, athletics and the Court, he illustrated the increased interest taken by the main body of the students in College affairs, especially showing the progress in democratic feeling by the change in the character of the Court. In University thought and methods two closely connected points were noted—the development of the historical method of study, and the increased attention given to the æsthetic element in culture. To these, more briefly described as a vivid consciousness of the breadth of truth and the beauty of truth, was ascribed the mental restlessness which is one of the best known characteristics of the University.

A few words of farewell were addressed then to the professors, the city residents and the students. As usual, the Senate's attention was drawn to the need of an improvement in the curriculum, the fault noted this time being the inequality of honor courses. No parting advice was tendered the students, but it was to them that the most cordial farewell and the heartiest good wishes were addressed.

DIVINITY: MR. J. A. CLAXTON.

The graduating class in Divinity was represented by J. A. Claxton, B.A., who said that it was with regret and a consciousness of inability that those who had spent their allotted time in the College halls passed out of them. The graduates in Divinity this year were all Queen's men, having matriculated at Queen's and taken their Arts and Theological courses under the professors, who had aimed at giving a practical side to the work. Queen's had taught them that the noblest life was one of self-sacrifice for their fellows.

Reference was made to the Theological conference where was seen clearly the new spirit which held that theology could suffer nothing from the examinations made by philosophy and science. An honest

search for truth had been noticeable in all the meetings, and had resulted in great gain to those who attended. The lectures of Rev. G. M. Milligan on the book of Job had placed that hitherto closed volume in a new light, and had enabled them to draw from it many practical lessons.

The course of Sunday afternoon addresses, delivered by the most thoroughly representative men, was given its meed of praise, but more was spoken for the College professors. The object of the whole Divinity course had been to enable them to preach more powerfully, "Christ and Him crucified."

A plea was made for another chair in Divinity, for since the honor course had been added, the work of the professors had been greatly increased. It was also suggested that the course in Divinity be so arranged that a man might make a specialty of certain lines, as in Arts at present.

To the citizens of Kingston the valedictorian expressed appreciation of the kind hospitality which had been extended to the graduates at their hands, and said that the memories of Kingston would always linger with them. Farewells were said to the professors and students, and to the latter were addressed the words attributed to Mark Antony by Shakespeare:

"His life was growth; and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

"And now Alma Mater to you we apply the words of Abraham Lincoln, 'All that we are, all that we hope to be, we attribute to our angel mother.'"

MEDICINE: MR. W. J. M'CUTCHEON.

"In accordance with the time-honored custom of Queen's I arise on behalf of my class to say farewell. Four years ago we assembled as strangers; to-day we have met merely to part. During four years of earnest and united effort, under the kindest and ablest of teachers, we have been bound together in close fellowship. In this institution we have encountered and conquered the same difficulties—we have derived inspiration and wisdom from the same sources. Here we have met day after day with the same hopes, the same fears and the same aims. Here we have gradually grown up feelings which unite us all in an ideal family, one in effort and one in purpose. This silken cord cannot be broken to-day without deep regret.

"To our Faculty we owe a debt of gratitude that will only increase as we grow older in years and experience. They placed us in the garden, they have given us of the tree of knowledge to eat—it remains with ourselves whether we shall become instruments of weal or of woe, whether we shall be a development or hindrance to our profession. Time and our efforts will determine these things. Their earnestness has begotten a kindred earnestness on

our part. Their zeal has intensified our aim for self-improvement. They send us forth with good principles and equipment for combatting the ills of human-kind. Their work could not be exhaustive, it could only be suggestive. In them we have at all times found patient teachers, ever ready and ever willing to make the course as practical and as useful as possible—kind friends deserving our confidence, and impartial advisers, never fearing to point out our errors. From their example we have learned the noble lesson, to live for others; by their precepts we have had opened up to our sight an increased sphere of usefulness. They have placed us on the highway to success.

"Words can but feebly express the feeling of the heart overflowing with gratitude, for

"Thought is deeper than all speech,
Feeling deeper than all thought."

"Henceforth let our acts speak our thankfulness; henceforth if we set before us as ideals our professors the class of 1894 will sustain in undiminished glory the reputation of our Alma Mater. That the members of the Medical faculty of the University may be long spared to continue their work with unimpaired vigor both of body and mind, ever gaining new laurels and trophies, is the wish of every heart. To our Faculty we tender our thanks for the kindness and courtesy with which we have invariably been treated. Their kindness made many a difficulty vanish, their sympathy gave many a trembler confidence. To us they have performed the task of pruning all the exuberant growths that the tree may produce its very best fruits. Throughout their intercourse with us they seem to have kept this as their rule of conduct:

"Men must be taught as if you taught them not,
And things unknown proposed as things forgot."

"We extend to them a sincere farewell, and hope that they may long be permitted to assist in the training of young recruits to join the great army of physicians.

"We are pleased on this occasion to see citizens of Kingston present with us. We extend to them a hearty welcome. Their presence shows us we are that not working alone. It assures us that they justly appreciate the working of this grand College. The Limestone City has every reason to be proud of the fact that it possesses a medical school which can successfully cope with all kindred institutions in this fair Dominion. During our stay here the citizens of Kingston have shown us very great kindness. They have made our stay a very pleasant one. We have been made to feel that although away from home we were not among strangers, and for the many kindnesses received we return our thanks.

"From the various societies and religious denominations we have received favors so numerous and

so great that we are forced to coin a phrase and speak of 'Kingston hospitality.'

"To the city of Kingston we say farewell with sincere regret and a deep sense of the many favors conferred upon us. And now last, and of course not least, we will say a few words concerning ourselves. To us has fallen the noblest work on God's earth—the relief of the sick. Let us feel the responsibility of our position. Let us go forth to the battle of life with renewed zeal. Let it be seen that the doctor abroad may be trusted, that he is ever willing to do all that in him lies to relieve suffering humanity. Friends, teachers and fellow-students, one and all, farewell."

ADDRESSES TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

The "powers that be" having wisely decided to shorten the proceedings of Wednesday afternoon by presenting addresses to Lord and Lady Aberdeen in the morning, special arrangements were made for the students and friends. A reserved number of tickets were issued, and thanks to good organization everything went smoothly. The Senate, Trustees and students formed a double row from the entrance, thence to English class room door, thence along the corridors to Convocation Hall. As soon as everybody entitled to sit on the platform or in the gallery had secured their seats, Chancellor Fleming formally opened the proceedings and read the following address, which was heartily endorsed by the plaudits of the large assemblage:

To His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada:

"May it please Your Excellency. It is fitting that a seat of learning, bearing by express permission the title of our Sovereign, and which was one of the first to receive from Her Majesty a royal charter, should be officially visited by the representative of the Crown. In the name of the Trustees, the Council and the Senate of the University of Queen's College, I have the honour to welcome Your Excellency to our halls.

"The University has been in active operation under the charter granted by the Queen for a period of fifty-three years. Its foundation was laid by noble-minded men, who in spite of the struggles connected with the settlement of a new country were willing to make sacrifices in order that the youth of Canada should receive the benefits of a liberal education, and it was modelled on the Scottish University type, endeared to them by early associations and believed to be well adapted to the circumstances of the country. For a considerable time this institution had to struggle against poverty and other difficulties incident to a young province

and the differences of opinion which at that time prevailed. During the last quarter of a century, however, its progress has been uninterrupted. We have found devoted benefactors and friends all over the country, and we can now point with satisfaction to vigorous and well-equipped faculties, to a body of enthusiastic students, yearly increasing in number, and to growing means of usefulness in every department of academic study and in various applications of science to life.

"It was proposed by the Provincial Government some years ago that Queen's should be removed to Toronto and become affiliated to the Provincial University, but the proposal was unanimously rejected by our students and friends, who declared themselves ready to make fresh sacrifices rather than surrender the independence of the University to which they were so much attached, and in whose future they had absolute confidence. Since that date our progress had been accelerated in every respect, additional funds have been added to the endowments, a new building has been erected, the library, museums and laboratories largely added to, a school of medicine has become an organic faculty of the University, and a School of Mining and Agriculture has, with the aid of the Provincial Legislature and the Kingston City Council, been established under an independent Board of Governors, with which we have intimate relations, to the great advantage of both institutions.

"Such in brief is the history of our first half century. The educational work of Queen's as compared with much older institutions in other countries has in these few years made such substantial commencement that we are encouraged to press forward. The future is full of promise, and we anticipate a career of much activity and much usefulness in Canada. Our next effort shall be in the direction of establishing a new faculty, with the object of giving theoretical and practical education in those branches of applied science which are especially called for in a new country. The first work of a university is culture or full mental development, and to this a well-equipped faculty of arts is indispensable, but our age is pre-eminently practical and demands a thorough study of the application of science to industry. This demand with which we are in entire sympathy, we intend to do our best to meet, now that the intellectual foundations on which alone high professional training can be built have been securely laid.

"Your Excellency has already evinced an active interest in this seat of learning by establishing two scholarships, which generous act we desire publicly and gratefully to acknowledge. This present visit is an additional token of the interest felt in our work, and we again bid Your Excellency a most cordial welcome."

LORD ABERDEEN'S REPLY

Mr. Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen :

The thanks which are due to you for this most courteous and loyal address appear to me to be of a three-fold character. I thank you officially, personally and—if I may use the word—educationally. I recognize the appropriateness of this address as a memento of your loyalty to the Queen, as indicated by such a greeting to Her Majesty's representative. I appreciate personally the expressions of kindness which are contained in this address. And lastly, I appreciate and value the opportunity which this occasion has given me of learning something of this important centre of education and culture. Certainly the recital of this address gives in brief and condensed form a most interesting review of the history, the work, and the prospects of this University. And therefore the listener to such words as these may well congratulate you upon what has been done in the past, what is being done now, and what you are determined to do in the future.

The origin of this University is in itself inspiring. Started by God-fearing men, who, notwithstanding the stress and the effort necessary for securing prosperity—nay even for securing the necessities of life in the early stages of the settlement of a new country—those men showed that true patriotism and that true religious spirit which enabled them to recognize and realize that "man doth not live by bread alone." So Queen's University was inaugurated in the best manner and in the best spirit. But, as we all know, many an institution which is started under favorable circumstances, and with high purposes and noble aims, somehow in the course of time seems to be subject to a sort of fossilizing tendency. Formality takes the place of earnestness. There may be machinery without the vital spirit. But such evidently has not been the case with Queen's. And when alluding to that aspect of the case, one cannot help speculating as to how much of this animating spirit of vigor which characterizes the University may be due, humanly speaking, to the enthusiasm, to the hard work, and to the ability of that man who has done so much to keep this tree of knowledge green and fresh—I mean your esteemed and valued Principal. So I say that Queen's College has maintained the sacred fire burning brilliantly. It has especially displayed what ought to characterize every seat of learning: the spirit of enlightenment. We all know that it is possible to have much erudition without much width of sympathy and readiness to assimilate according to the requirements of the times and circumstances. But here you have shown rare open-mindedness, which has been exemplified in various ways. I refer, for instance, to the early recognition of the fact that in the pursuit of learning there ought to be no unnecessary distinction of sex (applause); and

again, to the large choice in the matter of curriculum, which I believe was, early in the history of Queen's College, adopted, and with no small results of an excellent kind; and again to that system of courses for post graduates which recognizes that those who indeed determine to make full use of their opportunities of education need not be content with the stereotyped labor of the period of their academic course, but shall receive every possible opportunity of extending and enlarging it. And lastly, the movement of University extension, which has been taken up by Queen's College in, I might say, a very marked degree. Pervading all these branches of activity there has been, so far as I can ascertain, a recognition of that most important principle, that thoroughness in the work which is to be done is above all things desirable. This is illustrated by the fact that there has been a desire to discourage the taking up of too many subjects in one year. Therefore I hope that here as elsewhere the Scottish system will always be followed, namely, that of curtailing to some extent the zeal of a student in taking up a large number of different branches of study simultaneously.

For these reasons and many others, Mr. Chancellor, I need scarcely say that I heartily endorse the expressions of satisfaction with which you refer to the decision lately taken that Queen's University is to remain as it has been, a separate and distinct centre of education. This, of course, is in accordance with that model upon which, as it is stated, this University has been formed—the model of the Scottish Universities. In Scotland we believe that there should be many different centres of learning and culture throughout the country. I was struck by the characteristic manner in which the Principal alluded to the matter in his report last year, when he said that this question has been "settled and settled forever."

And now that the University is to remain as hitherto a centre for the development of culture and knowledge here, the next thing, of course, will be to take care that this great opportunity is utilized in the fullest manner. I presume we all recognize the excellence of the principle of cultivating knowledge "on a little oatmeal." But we must make sure that there be at least a sufficient supply of this homely and necessary article of diet. I trust that not only the people of Kingston, but those who reside elsewhere within measureable distance, will realize the responsibility and the obligation, resting upon those whose pursuits in life are other than academic, to nurture and support and endow those who are carrying on this noble and sacred work.

I notice the reference especially in the lines toward the close of your address, to the determination on the part of the University to carry out the great and important principle of applying science and

knowledge to the practical development of this great country. I suppose we may take as an illustration of that—though it is not in one sense an essential part of University operation—the already started School of Mines. There is no doubt that, to a vast extent, the wealth and the resources of this country are as yet undeveloped, especially in the matter of the mineral wealth which is stored in the Dominion of Canada. When we consider that the total output in that direction in one year has not hitherto amounted to more than a fraction of what has been extracted in the United States, I cannot help feeling delighted to observe any movement in a practical way for increasing these great resources of business prosperity within the Dominion: and so I think we must warmly offer in a practical manner our good wishes for this—I won't say, new departure, but for this fresh recognition of a new department in the University, namely, that of applied science.

I could wish to allude further to the topics suggested by this interesting address—all the more interesting and all the more valuable to me because of the restriction of its statements to matters of a practical character. There seems to be no superfluity of words in this document. The sentiments to which you have given utterance come home with the more force because they are so well expressed and so evidently sincere. I only add that if anything were needed to enhance the gratification with which Lady Aberdeen and I are present here to-day, it would be supplied by the fact that this token in permanent form of your kindness and good will has been received at the hands of one whose character I earnestly admire, and whose friendship I deeply value—the Chancellor of the University, (Great applause.)

At the close of the Governor-General's address the boys almost raised the roof singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Vice-Chancellor Williamson then presented the following address to Lady Aberdeen.

"To Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen:

"It is with peculiar pleasure that we welcome to these halls a lady who has made herself so illustrious a name in connection with the education of women and the development of their characters to all their rightful issues.

"It is more than twenty years since the first woman entered our classes as a student, an event then without precedent in college life in Canada. Soon after this occurrence we threw open to women our examinations, scholarships and degrees, and in 1884 two of the number received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the first of their sex to gain academic distinction in this part of the world.

"We were also the first to open to women the doors leading to medical education, and some of

those who have graduated in medicine are now labouring with devotion and success in Ceylon, in India and in other parts of the Empire.

"It was abundantly predicted that evil results would accompany the new departure, but the effect has been entirely of an opposite character.

"A public indication of its elevating tendency in student life is found in the striking fact that our example has been followed more or less by the other universities in Canada.

"Queen's University owes much to women, and she has thus tried on some measure to repay the debt. We count them our foremost friends, and their names are recorded on the roll of our highest benefactors.

"To our Sovereign we owe our name and our corporate existence, as well as other favors bestowed on us from time to time, which we acknowledge with profound gratitude. Her eldest son, on his visit to Canada in 1860, established the fund from which we are enabled to give annually our University medals. Her daughter, the Princess Louise, laid one of the foundation stones of the building in which we are now assembled, and since that event every representative of Queen Victoria, in the high position of Governor-General of Canada, has allowed his name to be enrolled on our list of honorary graduates, and has given proof of the interest felt by him in our work and welfare.

"Again, we extend our warmest welcome, and we hope that you will say a few words of hope and encouragement to the girl graduates and students, and others who are present to join with us in offering a cordial greeting on this auspicious occasion."

Her Excellency replied as follows:—

Mr. Vice-Principal:

Allow me in the first place to thank you for the honor which you personally have done me in reading this address. Then permit me to offer my most cordial thanks for your very kind greetings—greetings which I doubly appreciate as coming from a University which has had the proud distinction of being the first in Canada to break down the barriers of the ancient prejudice against women receiving a University education and University distinctions. Will you permit me, Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Principal and gentlemen, to offer my respectful congratulations and thanks for what you did for Canadian women by the position which you took up twenty years ago, and which has in comparatively so short a time induced the other Canadian Universities to follow your example with results which are daily justifying the pioneer steps you took. I only wish we, in Edinburgh, who waited so long to obtain the privileges you so spontaneously offered, could have had you and your Chancellor and your Principal to deal

with. We should doubtless have obtained long ago in the Scottish Universities the freedom which was only obtained, after many struggles, two years ago.

The prejudice against women being admitted to the advantages of a University education dies but slowly—I suppose because the main ground for desiring to have such an education is so largely misunderstood.

Very often one hears the motive assigned for our desiring to go to the Universities being to show that women are as clever as men, that they are able to carry off as many honors, that they can be as good classical scholars and so on. Whether these things be true or not, is not for me to say, but if that were the object, I scarcely think it would be worth striving for. Pray forgive me for saying so, gentlemen.

But, ladies, is it not true that the reason why we value the concession that women have a right to a University training is because that thereby is also conceded that women, according to their circumstances and opportunities, have a right to as thorough, as real an education as men; that women have a definite life-work for which they must be prepared and disciplined as well as men are for theirs, and that if they are not thus prepared and educated, it is not only the individuals that suffer loss, but their homes and their country?

But here the objectors to University education for women tell us that women's life-work is a different one, and therefore that they need a different training. Be it so; but may we ask these objectors whether they can point to any schools or colleges where we can go and learn the science of house-keeping, the science of motherhood, the laws of health, the knowledge of nursing and of physiology, and how to draw out the powers and faculties of the little children. (Hear, hear.) There are many of us, I have no doubt, who hope the day may not be far distant when there may be such places of education. Perchance, Mr. Chancellor, Queen's will do this for us yet. (Applause.) But in the meantime, what do we find instead of this? A system which provides, for the education of women for their lifework, that they shall learn a little French, a little German, a little music, a little smattering of many accomplishments. We don't think that that prepares women in the best possible way to be wives and mothers. We rebel against that system, and it is the system which has received its death-blow by the admission of women to the Universities.

I well understand that for a long time yet it will only be the few women who will go in for a University career, and that the majority of these will go through it for the sake of a profession; yet it must, nevertheless, be true that the admission of women to the universities of Canada, which has been gained for them by the action of Queen's, must have a far wider influence than its direct effect on

the students admitted, for by making the standard by which women's attainments are judged the same as that of men, the whole attitude towards the education of girls in the country is changed. It is placed on a more thorough footing; it suggests the advisability of training all girls, whatever may be their station, for some definite calling in life, and the need which exists for women as well as men to acquire, in some way or another, that learning how to learn, that discipline of mind, that realization of how vast and wide are the fields of knowledge, how many sides there are to all truths, that knowledge of life, which I presume, are considered of even greater value as the results of a University training than the actual knowledge gathered and learning acquired.

Young ladies, you can scarcely realize with what hope we older women, who have not had the advantages which you are enjoying, are looking towards you. A true woman's life has always, must always, be a life of service and to this the women of our generation have been called—service not only in the family and to society but to the country. Service to humanity is so full of opportunities that we, to whom these opportunities have come, feel very keenly the need and the lack of that training which you have at your command.

There are social problems and difficulties which are facing us, and which follow us into those relations of family and domestic life where we cannot shirk them if we would; they cannot be solved without the help of women—but the help of women of balanced minds, trained to accurate thought, accurate observation, accurate judgment, based on personal knowledge coupled with the sympathy which wins confidence. Time and thought and work and self are required for this service. The call to labour here is urgent, the responsibilities are very great. We are living in times when the most sacred questions of the family are unreservedly discussed, and the faith which so many of us have been brought up in is being doubted, reconstructed or rejected. How can uneducated minds—minds without intellectual principle or consistency, which flash into enthusiasm or sink into panic before each new aspect of truth, whether in defence or attack—preserve their faith or remodel it or help those near and dear through that most lonely of struggles on the question of questions? We cannot do it without that balance of mind, that humanity of spirit, that sense of the power of evidence and the weight of fact which higher education in its truest sense gives.

There is one more call which is imperative to educated, thoughtful women. The chief danger in any country lies in the lives of those whose education has taught them to subordinate work to pleasure and ease, who make conformity to fashion their standard of conduct and morality. Doubtless in

Canada there is less of this done than elsewhere, owing to the happy necessity that exists for work in most cases, but let us remember that where it does exist it is the fault of the women. If higher education is not to be a delusion or a sham, it will turn out women whose true culture will enable them to create in society, as well as in the family, a heaven of thought, of action and morality which will act upon all classes of the community, purifying and elevating our whole national life.

Only, ladies, in your preparation for the high service which is before you, let me entreat you to remember that one great essential is to approach it in the spirit of truest womanliness. Even in such small matters—such very small matters—as dress and appearance, may I beg of University students ever to keep in mind the importance of being prettily and daintily dressed.

At this point the applause was not only general, but especially pronounced in the gallery. Glancing upward Lady Aberdeen laughed merrily and said to the young men, "You are not meant to hear it." She continued:

But, young ladies, you know how much harm to many causes frownsiness and frumpiness have done in the past. And then any imitating or aping of men, any attempt at mannishness, ruins woman's work and saps it of all its force. It may often be the very same work as that carried on by men, and yet there will be an insensible distinction in the spirit in which it is undertaken. It should be as difficult to define when man's work ends and woman's work begins as to define the exact distinction between the father's and the mother's influence. Both are blended in one, and yet the children feel instinctively that there is a sphere for each. And so in the world of service, whether it be in family, society or humanity, we need to see it blended, not opposed; man working in the fullest strength of his manhood, which involves many of the virtues hitherto supposed to be peculiar to women, and woman working in the fullest strength of womanhood, which also involves many of the virtues specially attributed to men—strength, judgment, truth, courage—in which perhaps we have been supposed to be lacking.

But whatever may be the result of this educational movement, a very great responsibility rests upon you who are reaping the fruits of the toil of those who have gone before you. You have to justify the action of those who have won these privileges for you; you have to show that University women will justify their emancipators—not by unsexing themselves, not by claiming power or by asserting their superiority, but in the words of a pioneer of the University educational movement in England, by showing "that conscience, reason and will, trained and disciplined to understand and act

on principle, will produce a higher type of character in the average woman than the old life in the leading strings of custom and conventionality; that the wider knowledge, the more practical judgment, the deeper sense of responsibility which belongs to freedom, will make them better as well as wiser women, will fit them in fact—not in pretension only like the old system, but in fact—to fulfil all the duties of their womanhood."

This young ladies, is the task set before you. This is what we hope from you. Accept my very best congratulations for the opportunities which you have, and my earnest wishes that you may so use them that the country may yield grateful thanks to your Alma Mater for the gift she has given it in you. (Loud and long-continued applause.)

At the close of Lady Aberdeen's address, Miss Edith Rayside, President of the Levana Society, presented her with a bouquet of roses tied with College colors.

PLANTING THE TREES.

After the reception their Excellencies adjourned to the campus. The first tree planted was a maple immediately in front of the main entrance. Lady Aberdeen handled the spade with vigour, evidently meaning the tree to be in fact, as well as in name, planted by her. Moving a few yards further down the Governor-General removed his coat, giving it to his aide-de-camp, and then set to work in earnest cutting the turf and throwing up the soil. This unconventional piece of work amused and gratified the spectators, especially as it was repeated when Lord Aberdeen planted a Scottish birch in front of the Science Hall. After these ceremonies were over the Chancellor called for three cheers for their Excellencies, which evoked what His Lordship called a "hearty Canadian cheer." The Earl of Aberdeen then called for three cheers for the Queen and the incident closed.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

In the afternoon the proceedings were begun with the reading of Scripture and prayer by Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, the chaplain of the day.

The names of the successful candidates for scholarships in Arts were called by Rev. Dr. Bell, and the cards presented by Professor Fletcher. The winners of the College prizes were announced. Then those who had obtained scholarships in Theology were given their cards by Chancellor Fleming. Following this the testimonials in Theology were presented to their winners.

Professor Fletcher then presented the medals in Arts, and Dr. Fife Fowler, Dean of the Medical Faculty, those in Medicine.

After the graduates in Arts, Medicine, Divinity and Law had received their degrees, Rev. Dr. Bar-

clay presented for the honorary degree of LL.D. the Earl of Aberdeen. In recommending him for the degree he said he had been asked to perform a most pleasant duty in presenting the distinguished and already beloved Governor-General of Canada. It was confident the proposal he would make would secure unanimous approval. He asked the university whose Principal and students he appreciated more truly year by year to honour itself by giving this degree. In a city and university both bearing regal names it was only fitting that it should recognize the Governor-General in this way.

He asked this honour, because in that place the Earl of Aberdeen was the representative of Queen Victoria. Such representatives tend to keep alive the loyalty of this country, which was never warmer than at the present time.

In the second place, Canada permitted it. Although we love the new land, we love the old one too. Lord Aberdeen was a representative not only of loyalty, but of one of the noblest families in the Empire. He was the scion of a house of which Scotland had just reason to be proud. He was descended from one of Great Britain's Prime Ministers, whose services were only now beginning to be fully recognized, and he was well able to keep undimmed the lustre of such a House.

Apart from all this, personal esteem would prompt this act of honour. The Earl had proven his usefulness and ability in the discharge of the public duties of the nation, and had won for himself the unbounded admiration and love of the Irish people. "Lord Aberdeen lives to-day in the hearts of the Irish people, and he will live in the hearts of the Canadian people."

The University which owed its birth largely to the Presbyterian Church should take this opportunity of giving to one of that body's highest dignitaries this honour. Lord Aberdeen has presided at the councils of the Church of Scotland. Queen's had preserved for Canada much of the noble spirit and integrity of Church and land. Lastly, what they had seen of Lord Aberdeen warranted the action. Although his stay had as yet been brief he had already associated himself with all that was good in the country, and would give his assistance to any scheme—educational, legislative or religious—which was worthy of him. They had a Governor-General whose life was an example to them all, and should win the confidence and respect of the Canadian people.

When the Earl had received his degree the boys gave three rousing cheers for "our new grad," and sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

In reply Lord Aberdeen said: "I find it a great deal easier to receive this honor and dignity which you have given me than to reply. I could wish that it were more fully deserved and that I were worthy the expressions of confidence which I have heard

used. Dr. Barclay is a very dear friend of mine, but I am not so sure that he is a very true one as regards keeping to the real features of the case before him; but as no one protests against his utterances, I may breathe more freely. I am safe, however, in alluding to the statement that the University is recognizing the official character of my mission. The ceremony reminds me of the time I received my degree of M.A. at old Oxford, though the comparison between the two Universities is not all in favor of the older one. For one thing, there were no observations from the gallery, for the very good reason that the gallery was perfectly empty, and so was almost everything else, except, I hope, the heads of those who were receiving their degrees. I will now address a few words to those whom I claim as brethren. (A voice from the gallery, "and sisters.") I am yet too young as a graduate to exercise all my privileges, but may hope to claim the relationship. The dignified character of the degree which is now mine does not make me feel like addressing myself as a don to my brethren, but the fact increases the difficulty of speaking under the circumstances. I would like to be allowed to allude to the manner in which the students adorned and dignified the proceedings this morning by singing the national anthem. There are many people who have yet to understand the meaning of loyalty. Such people may do well to know how the principle is regarded by robust young manhood in Canada. We know that respect for the Queen and her representative is an outward sign of the great characteristic of this country. I congratulate you here in Queen's on having recognized this principle of loyalty, for in paying respect to the sovereign of the greatest empire in the world you pay respect to your own country and yourselves. (Cheers.)

"I am speaking under the disadvantages of the accompaniment of the gallery and the presence of such a large audience, but I congratulate you, students of Queen's, on your opportunities and also upon your Chancellor and Principal. May that devotion and enthusiasm which has so far characterized them and their services long remain in your midst and inspire you." (Cheers.)

His Honour John C. Schultz, Governor of Manitoba, an old alumnus of Queen's, was to have come next, but he was unable to be at Convocation on account of illness. Prof. Dupuis next presented the President of the University of Toronto, saying: "Mr. Chancellor—I have the honor to present to you the names of James Loudon, M.A., Professor of Physics and President of the University of Toronto, as that of a man in every way worthy to receive the honorable degree of Doctor of Laws from this University. President Loudon is a Canadian by birth and education, and as such he is thoroughly in touch with the spirit of Canadian edu-

cational movements, and has always taken a lively interest in everything pertaining to such movements.

"Professor Loudon graduated from Toronto University. Since his graduation he has been almost constantly in connection with his Alma Mater, acting at first as tutor in mathematics and dean of residence. Upon the retirement of Professor Cherriman, Professor Loudon was unhesitatingly appointed as his successor in the chair of mathematics and physics, and upon the separation of these subjects a few years since, Professor Loudon chose to retain the more interesting one of physics, and with that subject he still remains connected.

"On account of his high administrative abilities and his thorough acquaintance with all matters affecting the interests of his University, he was, upon the death of the late President Wilson, selected as the successor of that able and eminent man.

"I have accordingly great pleasure in recommending President Loudon to this Convocation as one who is in every way worthy to receive the highest degree in the gift of the University."

When President Loudon rose to reply the 'Varsity cry was given by the gallery, after which the President spoke in acknowledgement of the degree conferred upon him and by request gave some advice to the graduating classes. He said that if they felt the proper responsibility for the work entrusted to them and recognized the great duty of maintaining the honour of the professions they had entered they would succeed. But their success would be complete only if they were true to those higher ideals which it was the peculiar duty of their University to foster.

Apart altogether from the ceremony which had brought him here, President Loudon wished to say that he was glad to be present, for it was his first visit to Queen's, but one that he had long wished to make. They knew that some very sanguine people once believed that Queen's would go to Toronto, but he was not one of them, for he thought then as now that nothing short of an earthquake could move Queen's. But should such a thing happen 'Varsity would be delighted to welcome them.

He was pleased with what he had seen and had not failed to notice the beautiful site and comfortable home they had. He congratulated the students on having such delightful surroundings for the happiest years of their lives. Still more were they to be congratulated on having enjoyed those advantages which were to be found in connection with the organic union of the Medical Faculty with the university. These advantages they probably had not yet recognized, for they could hardly be appreciated except by those who were familiar with the difficulties attending professional education in other places—notably the United States. For the low standard of professional education which prevailed there, and

which existed largely under a system of private schools, there was but one remedy, and that was that the leading Universities should control and direct the work of professional education. In no other way would it be possible for this continent to secure for professional students the necessary antecedent liberal education, and that preliminary scientific training which is now considered of such fundamental importance. The connection of the professional school with the University had the further advantage that higher ideals of professional education were entertained, and the important fact was recognized that in professional education as in science generally, "the old order changeth, giving place to the new."

He rejoiced to know that this fact was fully recognized in Queen's, and that the University of Toronto would have her sympathy and co-operation in maintaining and when possible elevating the standard for professional degrees.

To those who had just received their degrees, and were about to enter on the serious business of life, he would say but little. The chances were that they had received instruction and advice enough to last them for the rest of their lives, but there was one fact worthy of their consideration on that occasion. In entering on their profession they would experience a sense of responsibility which it was impossible for them to have felt before. He explained this by an example, and added that the intensity of this feeling would be the most important factor in determining the measure of their success in the future.

Rev. Professor Williamson presented the name of Hon. H. G. Joly, of Quebec, for an honorary degree, and when it had been conferred, three rousing cheers were given by the gallery for the recipient.

In presenting Hon. H. G. Joly, Professor Williamson said: "Hon. Henri Gustave Joly, de Lotbiniere, while yet very young, came with his parents from France to Canada, and having received a liberal education, and devoted five years to his legal studies, was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1855. In 1861 he entered political life as Member of the House of Assembly for the County of Lotbiniere, which he continued to represent for the succeeding 25 years. In 1874 the Cabinet of Hon. A. McKenzie showed their sense of his distinguished merits by offering him a seat in the Dominion Senate, and again in 1878 by the offer of the portfolio of Dominion Minister of Agriculture. Both of these honours, however, he declined, choosing rather to remain with his friends in the House of Assembly of Quebec, as their acknowledged head. In the spring of 1878 he became Premier of the Province, a majority of the people of which are adherents of the Roman Catholic faith, and during his period of office he conducted its affairs with a wise economy and moderation. Throughout his public

life, the ability, high character and social graces of Hon. Mr. Joly have gained for him the marked respect of all, of whatever party or creed.

"It only remains for us to add that his scientific and practical knowledge in the departments of Forestry and Agriculture have made him a leading authority on these subjects, and that he has been the presiding spirit in various benevolent and useful associations in the Province which he has loved so well."

Hon. Mr. Joly said that this was not the first time he had visited Queen's. He had been present at the laying of the corner-stone of the College, and had been unexpectedly called on to take the place of a man whose position was the hardest one possible to fill—the late Sir John A. Macdonald. He had done his best, but to be frank it seemed like a night-mare.

At that time he had in his mind the ideal of a university which he thought it was impossible to realize, but he did not then know Principal Grant well enough to be aware that he could and would make his dream a fact. As an exception to the general rule the Principal had received his reward in this world—and well he deserved it.

Professor Williamson also presented the name of Mr. Charles Macdonald, Vice-President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, for the degree of LL.D.

Mr. Macdonald accepted the degree with a deep sense of the honour conferred upon him, and said he would be lacking in gratitude were he not to give credit to the institution at which he had obtained the preliminary instruction necessary to make him what he had become.

He recalled reminiscences of the College when it was situated at the corner of Barrie and William streets, remarking that the only one of the staff yet remaining was the "perennial Dr. Williamson."

A brass tablet was unveiled in honor of a benefactor of Queen's, the late John Roberts, of Ottawa, who bequeathed the sum of \$40,000 to endow a chair in the College. Rev. Mr. Herridge, of Ottawa, said that the proceedings had been very interesting so far, but the Chancellor would not be sorry to hear of the next in order of procedure, although from one point of view it was to be regretted. Queen's was distinguished by reason of her Faculty and her graduates, but it was money that kept the institution going.

His task was a somewhat difficult one—that of unveiling a tablet near the middle of the hall—so he would call on someone to help him. The tablet had been erected in memory of Mr. John Roberts, of Ottawa, who had so liberally remembered Queen's in his will.

The fact was that Queen's had a capacity for welcoming benefactors, and she still waited for opportunities. He thought it was not a bad thing to leave money to an institution of such a kind, but it would

perhaps be better were it given during life, in order that the giver might watch its results. Queen's would then wish that they might live forever. He could not understand why many more did not do as Mr. Roberts had done, and receive the grateful thanks of all who loved learning.

Convocation was closed with the National Anthem.

THE TRUSTEES IN ANNUAL SESSION—BUSINESS DONE.

Immediately after Convocation, on Wednesday, the Board of Trustees of the University held its annual meeting. Present: The Chancellor, the Principal; Rev. Dr. Barclay, Montreal; Rev. Dr. Ward-rop, Guelph; Rev. Dr. Campbell, Montreal; Rev. W. T. Herridge, Ottawa; Rev. D. J. Macdonnell and Rev. G. M. Milligan, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Campbell, Renfrew; Rev. Dr. Laidlaw, Hamilton; Rev. M. W. Maclean, Belleville; Rev. M. Macgillivray and Rev. John Mackie, Kingston; Messrs. D. B. MacLennan, Q.C., Cornwall; Sheriff MacLennan, Lindsay; A. T. Drummond, Montreal; H. A. Calvin, M.P., G. M. Macdonnell, Q.C., R. V. Rogers, Q.C., D. M. McIntyre, G. Y. Chown and Dr. M. Lavell, Kingston. The Board sat till after midnight on Wednesday and the whole of Thursday. The following items of business transacted are of interest:

Messrs. R. V. Rogers, Q.C., and D. M. McIntyre, B.A., took their seats as representatives appointed by the graduates. The following were elected by the Board for the ensuing five years: Rev. Drs. Barclay and Campbell, Montreal; Rev. Dr. Ward-rop, Guelph; Messrs. A. T. Drummond, LL.B., Montreal; M. Leggat, Hamilton; George Gillies, B.A., Gananoque, and the Hon. E. H. Bronson, Ottawa.

A. T. Drummond reported that out of the '69 scholarships exempting from fees, held in Montreal, 50 had been renounced by the holders in favor of the University in order that it might get the benefit of the fees.

The attention of the Board having been called by the Principal's report to the fact that Dr. Thompson, of Sarnia, had again given a much appreciated course of lectures on Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, the following resolution was adopted: "That the hearty thanks of the Board be tendered to Dr. Thompson for his services so efficiently and freely given, Dr. Thompson having generously declined pecuniary recompense in any form."

The Board took up the reference from the Senate and University Council regarding a faculty of Practical Science. They expressed their approval of the scheme, and resolved to establish a Faculty of Practical Science, and to adopt the syllabus of courses of study proposed by the Senate. The Board further appointed Professor Dupuis Dean of the new Faculty,

and instructed the local Trustees to arrange that Professor Dupuis should visit the best Schools of Practical Science on this continent or elsewhere, with a special reference to the subject of electrical engineering, in order to learn and report what additional teaching staff and appliances are requisite for the efficient working of the faculty, and generally to take all necessary steps to carry into effect the resolution of the Board.

The Trustees learning that the Rev. Dr. Smith, General Secretary, had recently suffered from severe illness, unanimously agreed to give him four months leave of absence.

A letter was read from W. R. Macdonald, the solicitor of the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Malloch, intimating that by the will of that lady a bequest of \$2,000 is now payable to the University. The Board expressed its sincere appreciation of the thoughtful remembrance of the interests of Queen's on the part of the deceased lady, whose husband's name was long and honorably associated with the University as one of its Trustees.

It was decided that Convocation next year should take place on Wednesday, the first of May.

The Board also passed a vote of cordial thanks to Dr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., and Mrs. Walkem for entertaining on behalf of the University (of whose Law Faculty Dr. Walkem is a valuable member) the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen during their stay in the city to pay the University an official visit and to attend convocation.

Professor Dyde submitted a report of the proposed Lectureship of Music, which stated that \$1,000 had been subscribed for the endowment of a chair of music. It is not intended to teach music in a practical way, but merely to give a course of lectures on the philosophy and development of music, treating it from an intellectual point of view.

COLLEGE NEWS.

A. M. S.

AT the regular meeting, held on Saturday, 14th inst., Mr. W. W. Peck reported for the Curators of the Reading Room. The report showed that the affairs of the Reading Room had been successfully managed during the past year, and the following Committee of Curators was elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. Peck, Thompson, Gandier, Conn, Playfair, McInnes, Carmichael and Spooner.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Pense regarding the return of the piano.

The Executive Committee were requested to co-operate with the Senate in making satisfactory arrangements for the reception of the Governor General.

At the last meeting of the A. M. S., Mr. Young, on behalf of the Athletic Committee, reported that

steps were to be taken immediately to prepare the new campus for practice. It is the intention to use both the old and the new campus for the purpose of practice, and all matches are to be played on the grounds of the K. A. A. A. In connection with the raising of funds to defray the expenses in connection with this undertaking, the Principal has offered a grant of \$250 from the general fund of the Athletic Association, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from graduates. It was decided to extend the courtesies of reserved seats to students of McGill who are at present in the city writing on the Medical College Examinations. On behalf of the Association the President called on Mr. C. P. McGregor, B.A., Principal of the Almonte High School, a gentleman who has always shown genuine interest in the welfare of Queen's, which is demonstrated by the fact that he has sent so many brilliant students to the University. Mr. McGregor replied in fitting terms, congratulating the students on the success of the Football Team and on the great advances which Queen's has made in every direction since his graduation with the class of '66.

On account of the results of the recent examinations being posted in the halls the meeting adjourned earlier than usual, and will stand adjourned till the first Saturday in October. The meetings of the Society have been very well attended during the past season, and a warm interest has been shown in all important matters over which the Society has control.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a list of Graduates in Arts, Medicine, Law and Divinity; also of the successful candidates in the various pass classes:

FOR B. A. DEGREE.

R. W. Asselstine, Kingston.
J. C. Brown, Williamstown.
S. S. Burns, Westport.
D. McG. Gandier, Newburg.
Ambrose E. Ilett, Kingston.
T. A. Kirkconnell, Port Hope.
J. W. Mitchell, Lansdowne.
W. H. Muldrew, Madoc.
Nerva D. McDonald, Kingston.
J. R. Moore, Brockville.
L. H. McLean, Strathlone, C.B.
A. D. McKinnon, Lake Ansle, C.B.
John McKinnon, Strathlone, C.B.
James C. Rogers, Picton.
Jean Russell, Arnprior.
K. J. McDonald, Big Harbor, N.S.
T. S. Scott, Glenmorris.
James Walker, Glasgow, Scotland.
G. A. Ferguson, Kingston.
H. V. Malone, Garden Island.
James R. McLean, Arnprior.
A. H. Beaton, Orillia.
C. V. Bennett, Omeme.
M. Boddy, Owen Sound.
S. Harper Gray, Brampton.

I. T. Norris, Staffa.
J. S. Shortt, Calgary.
M. J. Thompson, Almonte.
FOR M. A. DEGREE.

Hugh W. Ryan, Kingston.
W. J. Chisholm, Lakeside.
A. B. Ford, Kingston.
William Lawson Grant, Kingston.
George A. Guess, Sydenham.
Cecil F. Lavell, Kingston.
A. E. Marty, Lindsay.
S. A. Mitchell, Kingston.
William Moffatt, Carleton Place.
Minnie Murray, Kingston.
J. W. McIntosh, Martintown.
Emily J. McManus, Bath.
E. R. Peacock, Almonte.
James Stewart, Renfrew.
Malcolm McKenzie, B.A., MacLeod, N.W.T.
W. W. Peck, Toronto.
J. W. Johnston, Athens.

FOR B. D. DEGREE.

A. K. McLennan, B.A., Dalhousie Mills.
Niel McPherson, M.A., Petrolia.

FOR LL. B. DEGREE.

G. E. J. Brown, Creemore.
W. S. Morden, Picton.
W. W. Peck, M.A., Toronto.

FOR M. D. AND C. M.

James R. Allen, Bath.
William J. Anderson, Glen Stewart.
Joseph A. Boncher, Charlo, N.B.
Walter T. Connell, Spencerville.
Frank J. Farley, Brighton.
Gerald D. Fitzgerald, Peterboro.
Cyril Fulton.
Patrick J. Kinsley, Wolfe Island.
Bernard J. Leahy, Kingston.
F. W. Morden, Picton.
Ambrose R. Myers, Forfar.
W. C. McCutcheon, Seeley's Bay.
Allen B. Parlow, Iroquois.
William W. Sands, Sunbury.
James Seager, Ottawa.
John A. Stevenson, Stella.
Hugh G. Williams, England.
William A. Young, Kingston.

TESTAMURS.

D. O. McCarthy, Maitland.
Neil McPherson, M.A., B.D., Petrolia.
John Millard, M.A., Millarton.
James Rollins, Cooper.
W. D. Wilkie, B.A., Carleton Place.

UNIVERSITY MEDALS IN ARTS.

Latin—William L. Grant, Kingston.
Greek—William L. Grant, Kingston.
Moderns—J. W. McIntosh, Martintown.
English—Edward R. Peacock, Almonte.
Political Science—Edward R. Peacock, Almonte.
Philosophy—James Stewart, Renfrew.
Mathematics—S. Alfred Mitchell, Kingston.
Chemistry—Charles B. Fox, Napanee.
Biology—W. S. Chisholm, Thamesford.
Mineralogy—George A. Guess, Sydenham.
History—Alexander H. Beaton, Orillia.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

Senior Latin—A. C. Spooner, Kingston.
Senior Greek (with honor of senior Latin)—A. O. Patterson, Carleton Place.
Senior English—F. Playfair, Almonte.
Junior Philosophy—C. E. Smith, Fairfield East, and W. R. Sills, Napanee.
Junior Physics—W. M. Whyte, Pakenham, and W. C. Baker, Kingston.
Junior Mathematics—H. B. Longmore, Camden East.
Junior Chemistry—R. W. Brock, Toronto.
The Nicholas (for post-graduate work) will be awarded subsequently.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THEOLOGY.

Sarah McClelland Waddell, Memorial, \$120—Robert J. Hutcheson, M.A., Burnbrae.
Leitch Memorial, No. 2, \$80, tenable for three years—Andrew C. Bryan, B.A., Kingston.
Spence, \$60, tenable for two years—James Fraser, B.A., Lorne, N. S.
Anderson, No. 1, \$40, first divinity—J. Stewart, Renfrew.
Anderson, No. 2, \$40, second divinity—Alex. D. Menzies, Perth.
Anderson, No. 3, \$20, third divinity—John Millar, M.A., Millarton.
Toronto, \$60, second Hebrew—W. D. Wilkie, B.A., Carleton Place.
St. Paul's Church, Hamilton, \$50, third Hebrew and Chaldee—John A. Claxton, B.A., Inverary.
St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, Old and New Testament Exegesis—Robert Laird, M.A., Sunbury.
Rankine, \$55, Apologetics—W. H. Davis, M.A., Oella, Maryland.
James Anderson, Bursary, \$30, Gaelic Preaching—K. J. Macdonald, B.A., Big Harbor, N.S.
The William Morris, Bursary, \$60, Post-Graduate Student—James Rollins, Cooper.
The Mackie Prize, \$25 in books for best examination in Robertson's Early Religion of Israel—Robert J. Hutcheson, M.A., Burnbrae.

HONOR LISTS—GREEK.

Final Honors—Class I, W. L. Grant, Hugh Bryan, James Shortt; Class II, C. V. Bennett, H. Gray, R. Herbison.
Greek, first year—Class II, R. A. Croskery, K. J. McDonald, Kate McLean.
Latin, first year—Class I, C. L. Begg.
Honors as pass—A. Young, K. Beaton, K. McLean.
Final Honors—Class I, W. L. Grant, H. W. Bryan; Class II, J. S. Shortt, C. V. Bennett, S. H. Gray.
Moderns, French, first year—Class I, A. Griffith; Class II, N. Odell, J. Carswell, V. B. Smith, C. L. Begg, B. Neilson.
German—Class I, A. Griffith; Class II, J. H. Carswell, C. L. Begg, N. Odell, V. B. Smith.
Final Honors, French—Class I, J. W. McIntosh; Class II, H. A. Connolly.
German—Class II, J. W. McIntosh, M. J. Thompson, H. A. Connolly, F. R. Anglin.
Italian—Class I, J. J. Menish, H. A. Connolly, J. W. McIntosh; Class II, J. Barr, K. Harvey, F. R. Anglin.
English, honors as pass—H. R. Kirkpatrick, J. C. Brown, G. R. Low, T. S. Scott, J. C. Rogers, J. W. Mitchell, W. T. Deltor, John McKinnon, John Johnston, T. A. Kirkconnell, George Malcolm.

Anglo-Saxon—J. C. Rogers, C. M. Hermiston, Agnes Griffith, A. E. Marty, F. P. Instant, E. Bradbury, C. P. Johns, Grace A. McIntosh, Katharine Harvey, George Malcolm.

Final Honors—Class I, E. R. Peacock, A. Snyder, J. A. MacColl, J. W. McIntosh; Class II, George E. Newman, A. E. Marty, M. J. Thompson, J. McD. Mowat.

Philosophy—Class I, J. Stewart, M. Murray. Preliminary Honors in Philosophy—Class II, M. Allen.

Political Science—Class I, E. R. Peacock, C. F. Lavell; Class II, E. McManus, W. G. Irving, A. H. Beaton.

Chemistry, first year—Class I, W. C. Baker, R. D. Menzies, A. B. Ford, W. Moffat, A. R. Williamson; Class II, J. K. Clark.

Honors as pass—T. A. Grange.

History of Chemistry—Class I, J. MacVicar.

Chemistry I and Mineralogy II, qualitative analysis—Class I, R. W. Brock; Class II, J. B. Dandero, R. N. McCreary, H. C. Maybee.

Mineralogy II—Class I, W. C. Baker; Class II, R. D. Menzies.

Mineralogy III—Class I, G. A. Guess.

Botany—First year, Class I, A. E. Atwood, R. D. Menzies, H. A. Guess, A. E. Jewett, B.A., W. E. Ewing, R. N. McCreary, A. R. Williamson, W. Young; second year, Class I, W. J. Chisholm, J. A. Johnston, W. Moffat.

Animal Biology Preliminary Honors—W. E. Ewing, H. A. Guess, R. N. McCreary, A. R. Williamson, A. E. Atwood, W. Young, L. E. Staples; final honors, Class I, W. J. Chisholm, W. Moffat; Class II, J. MacVicar, J. W. Johnston.

Geology, first year in Class I—M. Boddy, L. E. Staples, C. B. Fox; Class II, W. E. Ewing, A. E. Jewett, B.A., W. J. Chisholm.

Second year, Class I—M. Boddy.

History—Class I, A. H. Beaton, F. Hugo, A. Snyder; Class II, G. E. Newman.

Mathematics—Preliminary honors, L. W. Matthews, W. H. Muldrew, J. S. McEwan, W. M. Whyte.

Final Honors—Class I, S. A. Mitchell.

Class II—I. T. Norris.

Honors as pass—T. A. Kirkconnell.

Physics, honors as pass—Class II, W. H. Muldrew, W. R. Sills, R. Galbraith, J. Brown, J. Nelson, T. A. Kirkconnell, S. E. Ryerson, C. R. McInnes, J. D. Campbell, T. S. Scott.

DIVINITY.

Divinity, first year—Div. I, R. J. Hutcheon, J. A. Stewart, W. W. Peck, J. R. Fraser, K. J. Macdonald, R. Hunter, C. G. Young; Div. II, C. E. Currie, A. J. McMullen.

Second year—Div. I, A. C. Bryan, R. Laird, A. D. Menzies, W. H. Easton, W. H. Davis; Div. II, James Leitch.

Third year—Div. I, John Millar, James Rollins, W. D. Wilkie; Div. II, D. O. McArthur.

Supplementary, 1891-92—John Millar.

New Testament Criticism—Div. I, A. C. Bryan, W. H. Davis, J. R. Fraser, R. J. Hutcheon, R. Laird, N. McPherson, W. D. Wilkie; Div. II, A. J. McMullen, E. C. Currie, K. J. Macdonald, R. Hunter, J. A. Claxton, John Miller, J. Leitch; Div. III, J. Rollins, D. O. McArthur.

Supplementary, 1892-93—D. O. McArthur.

Apologetics—Div. I, W. H. Davis, A. D. Menzies, A. C. Bryan, J. Leitch, W. D. Wilkie, J. R. Fraser,

J. A. Claxton, A. J. McMullen; Div. II, R. Laird, W. W. Peck; Div. III, D. O. McArthur.

Old Testament Exegesis—Div. I, R. J. Hutcheon, R. Laird, R. F. Hunter, W. H. Davis, J. A. Claxton, J. R. Fraser, A. J. McMullen, A. C. Bryan; Div. II, J. M. Millar, J. Leitch, N. McPherson, W. D. Wilkie, E. C. Currie, J. Rollins, D. O. McArthur.

Junior Hebrew—Div. I, D. M. Gandier, K. J. McDonald, L. H. McLean, J. McKinnon; Div. II, A. D. McKinnon, R. F. Hunter; Div. III, Andrew Walker. Second Hebrew—Div. I, W. D. Wilkie, G. G. Young, A. C. Bryan; Div. II, W. H. Davis, R. Laird; Div. III, John Millar.

Supplementary, 1892-93—James Rollins.

ARTS.

Junior Latin—Div. I, J. H. Dolan, N. M. Lackie, J. C. Rogers; Div. II, J. Cameron, D. L. Gordon, J. R. Frizell, E. Graham, W. Guy, W. J. Hodgins, J. R. Ingram, H. B. Longmore, A. J. McLennan, R. T. Moodie, F. Stewart; Div. III, J. Y. Baker, A. J. Crozier, A. B. Gordon, Etta D. Gray, W. R. Tapsley, A. M. Massie, E. A. Matthews, M. A. McKinnon, R. J. McPherson, H. G. McPherson, J. T. McRae, B. Nelson, W. T. Prittie, A. Shaw, T. R. Wilson, B. D. Yates.

Junior Greek—Div. I, J. H. Dolan, W. Guy; Div. II, J. R. Frizell, N. M. Lackie, A. T. McLennan, M. Russell; Div. III, A. J. Bain, J. A. Crozier, D. L. Gordon, W. G. Irving, K. J. McPherson, J. F. McRae, R. T. Moodie, W. B. Munro, J. S. Rayside, T. R. Wilson.

Senior Latin—Div. I, A. O. Patterson, A. C. Spooner, J. Carswell, J. R. Conn, K. P. R. Neville, R. W. Geddis; Div. II, M. Russell, M. Mills, R. C. Redmond, C. P. Johns, G. M. Hermiston, W. Lochhead, F. P. Instant, J. D. Craig, R. Burton; Div. III, W. T. Deltor, W. M. Karrawain, D. A. Volume, T. J. Glover, A. McIntosh, T. C. Ikehara, R. M. Irving, G. A. McIntosh, J. D. Miller, W. Munro.

Senior Greek—Div. I, A. O. Patterson, K. P. R. Neville; Div. II, W. H. Cram, M. H. Wilson, R. W. Geddis, R. Burton, W. T. Deltor, A. Smith; Div. III, W. P. Fletcher, W. M. Karrawain, T. C. Ikehara, James Walker, F. E. Pitts.

Junior Mathematics—Div. I, H. B. Longmore, J. B. McDougall, W. H. Muldrew, M. A. McKinnon, J. Dolan, A. T. McLennan, R. W. Alcombrack, H. S. Lochead, N. M. Lackie, D. L. Gordon, R. J. McPherson, J. R. Ingram; Div. II, W. G. Bain, J. Cameron, A. J. Crozier, W. Grey, H. G. McPherson, M. Russell, K. T. Moody, W. B. Gordon, A. McKenzie; Div. III, A. Dawson, C. Spooner, H. L. McKinnon, T. R. Wilson, E. Graham, J. R. Frizell, W. J. Hodgins, F. Playfair, T. C. Ikehara, S. D. Yates, W. Lavell, R. Bamforth.

Senior Mathematics—Div. I, N. Odell, W. H. Cram, H. Feir, H. Carmichael, K. P. R. Neville, J. Dolan, M. Parker, C. B. Dyde; Div. II, W. Bryce, G. Campbell, T. Fowlds, A. M. Massie, C. K. O. Cameron, E. L. Pope; Div. III, T. A. Grange, E. Rayside, J. H. McArthur, W. P. Fletcher, B. Neilson, R. M. Irving, M. B. Dean, S. Woods, J. Y. Baker.

Junior Political Science—Div. I, H. Carmichael, J. R. Hall, R. F. Hunter, J. Johnston, H. R. Kirkpatrick, W. M. Lochead, J. A. McInnes, A. D. McKinnon, L. H. McLean, E. L. Pope, C. E. Smith, J. A. Turnbull; Div. II, W. G. Back, R. Ramforth, Kate Beaton, A. M. Currie, J. McJanet, F. E. Pitts, V. M. Purdy, J. A. Supple, S. Woods; Div. III, E. L.

Frailick, A. McKenzie, Edith Rayside, J. M. Scott, A. Walker, G. F. Weatherhead.

Senior Political Science—Div. I, G. W. Ferguson, D. McG. Gandier, J. R. Hall, J. A. McInnes, A. D. McKinnon, L. H. McLean, W. B. Munroe, E. L. Pope, J. H. Turnbull, J. S. Watson; Div. II, W. G. Back, H. H. Horsey, W. M. Lochead, J. R. McLean, J. D. Miller, F. E. Pitts; Div. III, R. Bamforth, K. J. Clark, E. C. Currie, Theresa Fowlds, A. F. Grant, A. Walker, E. R. Huston.

Junior Physics—Div. I, W. M. Whyte and W. C. Baker, equal; W. H. Cram, A. M. Robertson, H. Feir, R. C. Hiscock, W. Moffatt, H. R. Kirkpatrick, H. Carmichael, C. B. Dyde, A. E. Jewett; Div. II, W. A. Wilson and Mabel Parker, Agnes Waine and Theresa Fowlds, equal; A. H. Brown, M. B. Dean and W. A. Grange, W. Bryce and P. J. Pilkey, equal; Div. III, D. T. Hamilton and J. S. Watson and T. A. Grange, equal; R. Instant and W. Lavell and C. K. O. Cameron, equal; Edith Rayside and H. H. Horsey and S. E. Porter, equal; R. A. Croskery.

Senior Physics—Div. I, D. McG. Gandier; S. W. Matthews, E. T. Seaton, T. B. Dandero, Annie Smith and J. S. McEwen, equal; Div. II, G. A. Ferguson, L. E. Staple; W. C. Irving and G. R. Low, equal; H. V. Malone, Jewett, N. A. Guess; C. Fox and K. T. Macdonald, equal; J. R. Moore and Fortesque, equal; J. A. McInnes, L. H. McLean, J. R. McLean, equal; Div. III, J. C. Rogers; Edna Griffith and H. F. Moores, equal; Bertha Neilson and N. T. Raspley, equal; R. W. Asselstine, A. D. McKinnon.

Senior Physics and First Year Honors—T. B. Dandeno, W. C. Ewing, A. E. Jewett, H. A. Guess, L. E. Staples, C. Fox.

First Honor Optics, alone—Martha Boddy.

Junior History—Ethel Lindsay, W. W. Lochead, M. Godwin, J. D. Miller, George Butler, D. J. Hamilton, F. P. Instant, W. T. Detlor, E. McDowall.

Senior History—Div. I, C. B. Dyde, J. R. Conn, J. C. Brown, W. B. Nimmo; Div. II, —, McLean, G. A. Ferguson, M. T. Frailick, F. P. Instant; Div. III, Alex. Keith, H. V. Malone, Edith Rayside, J. S. Rayside, all equal.

Junior Chemistry—Div. I, R. W. Brock, A. C. Jewett, B. A., J. H. McArthur, J. R. Moore; Div. II, H. C. Mahce, Joseph Boyle, K. Instant, George D. Campbell, S. E. Porter; Div. III, W. J. Chisholm, A. E. Ross, W. Bryce, W. Lavell, C. A. Morrison, C. Moore, N. T. Tapsley.

Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis—Div. I, J. Moore, W. C. Baker, A. E. Atwood, R. D. Menzies, R. W. Brock, H. C. Maher, J. B. Dandero; Div. II, R. Instant, W. Young, S. E. Porter, A. E. Jewett, B. A.; Div. III, W. Lavell.

Blowpipe Analysis Only—Div. I, R. N. McCreary, T. A. Grange.

Geology—Div. I, A. E. Atwood and J. R. Moore, equal; R. Instant, A. D. McKinnon; Div. II, J. W. Mitchell, A. E. Jewett, S. E. Porter, W. Young; Div. III, H. F. Moores, A. F. Grant.

Junior Botany—Div. I, A. E. Jewett, J. R. Moore, Annie Smith, R. W. Brock, J. W. Mitchell; Div. II, H. F. Moores; Div. III, Alex. McIntosh.

Junior French—Div. I, J. A. Graham, Miss McPherson; Div. II, Miss Snyder, J. Keillor, Miss Dawson, A. B. Longmore, W. J. Hodgins, A. E. Gordon, P. J. Pilkey; Div. III, B. D. Yates, F. Stewart, A. Shaw, Miss E. Gray, W. H. Elliott.

Senior French—Div. I, N. Odell, J. Cameron, C. P. Johns, A. C. Spooner, M. C. Mills; Div. II, J. D. Craig, P. J. Pilkey; Div. III, M. E. Munro, G. A. McIntosh, C. H. Edwards, W. Bryce.

Junior German—Div. I, M. Hutton, E. Graham, W. G. McPherson, J. Keillor; Div. II, B. D. Yates, S. Polson, E. Gray, A. Shaw; Div. III, A. Dawson. Senior German—Div. I, N. Odell, C. P. Johns, A. C. Spooner, M. Mills; Div. II, C. Fox, J. Cameron, H. J. McPherson; Div. III, E. Graham, C. H. Edwards, J. D. Craig.

Junior Philosophy—Div. I, C. E. Smith and W. R. Sills, equal; Robert Burton, R. W. Alcombrack, J. M. Scott, W. H. Cram; Div. II, W. M. Lochead, H. S. Berlanquet, C. P. Johns, George D. Campbell, M. C. Mills, Katie G. Maclean, W. C. Ewing, John C. Hamilton, W. Percy Fletcher, A. C. Spooner, W. G. Back, E. L. Pope, Kate Beaton, W. M. Karrawin, E. R. Huston, H. L. McKinnon, G. L. Johnston, J. K. Clark, D. J. Hamilton, K. P. R. Neville, J. Nelson, P. J. Pilkey, J. A. Supple, A. H. Brown; Div. III, George A. Guess, T. C. Ikehara, R. W. Geddis, Edna Griffith, R. Instant, Theresa Fowlds, Martha Boddy, E. J. Stewart, J. MacVicar, T. A. Grange, M. A. McKinnon, A. M. Currie, George Butler, W. J. Chisholm, W. Bryce, G. F. Weatherhead, T. Woods, A. O. Patterson, A. W. Robertson, James Kelly, G. H. Smythe.

Senior Philosophy—Div. I, James H. Turnbull, James R. Conn, Violet B. Smith, W. H. Muldrew, C. B. Dyde, F. Playfair, J. M. Denyes, E. C. Watson, H. Carmichael, T. A. Kirkconnell, H. Feir, A. Walker, A. M. Massie, J. J. Menish, J. R. Hall, J. C. Rogers, R. A. Croskey, J. B. McDougall, G. W. Rose, K. J. Macdonald, H. V. Malone, J. C. Brown, G. R. Low, Agnes Griffith, C. F. Begg, H. C. Windel, R. W. Asselstine, F. G. Pitts, K. Harvey, G. M. Hermiston, W. G. Back, R. Bamforth, F. P. Instant, A. G. Ilett, H. A. Connolly, Mabel Parker, R. J. Clark, Janet Barr, E. C. Currie, G. A. Ferguson, J. W. Mitchell, J. R. McLean, C. A. Macdougall, W. McC. Kellock, N. Odell; Div. II, M. A. Watson, H. R. Kirkpatrick, J. A. McInnes, W. B. Munro, A. F. Grant, H. H. Horsey, T. S. Scott, J. Mackinaw, M. B. Dean, J. S. Watson, J. S. Rayside, J. D. Miller, W. T. Clark, J. M. Russell, B. Neilson, James Walker, S. S. Burns, L. R. White.

Extra Mural—G. L. Johnston.

Junior English—Div. I, Neil M. Leckie, H. B. Longmore, A. O. Patterson, J. C. Rogers, R. J. McPherson, John Munro, N. J. Hodgins, J. R. Ingram, W. B. Gordon, Ethel McDowall, W. A. Alexander, Margaret Russell; Div. II, Ethel Lindsay, E. Graham, J. W. Bell, R. T. Moodie, A. M. McKinnon, M. A. McLennan, C. A. Morrison, A. J. Crozier, Annie Dawson, William Gny, John M. Scott; Div. III, W. A. Grange, W. T. Pittie, Carr. Harris, Walter Lavell, Clifford Smith, A. Shaw, Flora Stewart, T. R. Wilson, John T. McRae, D. L. Gordon, James Gage, W. J. Bain, H. L. McKinnon.

Senior English—Div. I, F. Playfair, W. H. Muldrew, J. C. Rogers, Robert Burton, C. P. Johns, J. S. McEwan, J. H. Clark, E. Ryerson; Div. II, J. Cameron, C. H. Edwards, R. M. Irving, E. J. Stewart, G. M. Hermiston, Jean Russell, H. S. Burlanquet, W. B. Munro, A. C. Spooner, K. Beaton, W. Bryce, E. Bradbury, R. W. Geddis, K. P. R. Neville; Div. III, Theresa Fowlds, G. H. Smythe, Clifford Smith, J. A. Supple, W. A. Watson, J. D. Craig, John H. Dolan, J. H. Carswell, R. F. Carmichael, W. M. Karrawin, T. Ikehara, G. A. McIntosh, A. E. Ilett,

C. Fortesque, W. P. Fletcher, A. A. Brown, F. E. Pitts, G. F. Weatherhead, S. Woods, Edward Seaton, William Whyte, Constance Rose, S. Burton, R. S. Bamforth, D. J. Hamilton.

The following non-matriculant students have taken the equivalent of peak standing on these subjects:

Junior Latin—Div. II, C. A. Ferguson, J. M. Gray; Div. III, M. Hutton, Leckie, W. A. McIlroy, A. Nugent, J. Smart.
Junior Greek—Div. III, C. A. Ferguson, J. M. Gray, W. A. McIlroy, A. Nugent.
Junior French—Div. I, Maud Hutton.
Junior German—Div. I, Maud Hutton.
Junior English—Div. II, Irving Smart; Div. III, James Abrey, C. A. Ferguson, J. M. Gray, Maud Hutton, M. Leahy, H. S. Lochead, A. McIlroy, A. Nugent, J. Pryne.
Senior English—Div. II, J. Munro; Div. III, R. W. Anglin.
Junior History—Div. III, W. M. Throp.
Junior Philosophy—Div. II, S. C. Polson, H. S. Lochead, E. Taylor; Div. III, M. Leckie.
Senior Philosophy—Div. I, E. Thomas.
Junior Political Science—Div. I, E. Thomas; Div. II, J. Smart; Div. III, Constance Rose, D. A. McKenzie, A. D. McIntyre.
Junior Mathematics—C. A. Ferguson, A. Nugent, J. Smart, C. Harris.
Preliminary Honors—R. W. Anglin.
Junior Physics—Div. I, R. W. Anglin, H. S. Baker, H. S. Lochead.
Junior Chemistry—Div. II, H. S. Baker.
Senior Chemistry—Div. I, R. W. Anglin.
Blowpipe Analysis Only—Div. III, H. S. Baker.

THE SCHOOL OF NAVIGATION.

A deputation consisting of Hon. Senator Sullivan, M.D., and Mr. J. H. Metcalfe, together with Messrs. Taylor of Gananoque, Bergen of Cornwall, Corby of Belleville, Northrup of Hastings, Craig of Port Hope, and Carscallen of Madoc, called on the Minister of Marine, Sir C. H. Tupper, at Ottawa, on the 19th, to solicit the support of the Government in establishing a School of Navigation which would enable master mariners to secure the necessary scientific training and thus dispense with the "cramming," which in the absence of any school must be resorted to in order to pass the examination required by the Government. The advantages, natural and otherwise, of Kingston, were duly set forth and acknowledged by the Minister. After some further discussion he said that such an institution would have his support departmentally, and he had no doubt that the Government would give it substantial aid if the project verified his anticipations.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Several of the students made mistakes as to the days that their exams were held.

Some of the boys are disconsolate over the departure of several of the lady graduates. Next winter "supplying" on Sunday in certain places will be much coveted.

On Thursday after Convocation many of the students and their friends left on the K. & P. RR. A large crowd of fellow-students gathered at the station and as the train moved out gave three cheers for the boys and three for the ladies.

Planting trees on the campus became quite a rage at this year's Convocation. At least ten or twelve were so placed so as to make even more attractive Queen's beautiful site.

President Elliott, of Harvard, suggests that the student's day should have ten hours for work, eight for sleep, three for meals, two for outdoor exercise, one for minor details.

A meeting of the shareholders of "Queen's Quarterly" was held in the University on the 24th inst. Sanford Fleming, C.M.G., presided. Reports were handed in from the editors and the business committee, from which it appeared that the circulation of the magazine had reached the number 700, there being nearly 500 paying subscribers, and that the finances were in a satisfactory condition, there being a surplus of over forty dollars after paying all expenses of the first year. The meeting reappointed the educational staff and business committee and empowered them to select a business editor for the ensuing year.

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